Talks Against Gold Standard, Trusts and Imperialism.

Urges Chicago Democrats to Stop Factional Strife and Unite-Radienls Kept from Bolting.

At the meeting of the national demoeratic committee at the Auditorium, Chicago, Thursday the 25th, William J. Bryan succeeded in restoring peace between the warring factions in the local democracy, and in response to a tumultuous demand addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Ladles and Gentlemen: I am not going to trespess leng upon your time. [Cries of 'Louder' and laugh-ter] You have already Herened for as long a time as you are accustomed to attend a meeting, and it would not be proper for me to enter at any great length upon any of the questions which are now before the public. I am somewhat embarrassed in speaking in Chicago, because the advo-I am somewhat embarrassed cates of the Chicago platform are divided lots two kinds, and it is not my business upley the secret service to ascertain to democrate are firmest believers in the party's creed. All Chicago platform democrats look alike to me,' and my alm is not to drive out of the democratic party any professed believers in the Chicago platform, but to so impress upon all dem-cerata the importance of the principles at stake that all local differences will be forgovernment back to the foundations laid

by the fathers. "When Lincoln was appealing to the people of the country in 1858 he gave interance to a sentiment that must be the sentiment of every one who realizes the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged. After paying a tribute to the founders of the country and to the declaration of in-

Gependence, he used these words:
"I charge you to drop every paltry and ineignificant thought for any man's suc-Douglas is nothing; but do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity, the declaration of American independence.

So in this country to-day we find some "So in this country to-day we find some discussing persons, some discussing whether this man or that man or some other man is the best representative of democratic doctrine. I appeal to you as Lincoln did, to drop every pairty thought about any man and think only of the principles enunciated by the democratic party in 1886, negrectives that carry us back party in 1896, principles that carry us back to the landmarks of the constitution. We are interested first in writing a platform, and we want a platform that his the dem-ocratic party, a platform written like the last platform, not by party bosses, but by the voters of the democratic party. When we get a platform that fits the democratic party it will be easy enough to find in state and nation candidates who fit the platform, but it is the principle above the man, and no man is fit to be a leader when he is wanted to lead who is not fit to be a follower when some one else is wanted to lead.

In the brief time that I shall occupy your attention I desire to crowd into a few propositions an argument on three subjects. I need not tell you that the demceratic platform of 1896 will be reaffirmed as the first plank of the democracy of

would defend every plank assailed. Put there are some who say that if we will just drop the money question that we will make it easy for those who left us to come back. The fight in 1886 was won on the money question. It was the money question expressed in a specific remedy that afforded us the means of distinguish-ing the believer in bimetallism from the believer in the gold standard. And if they tell you to-day that events have vindicated the gold standard you can answer them first, that when Mr. McKinley sent a commission all the way to Europe to get rid of the gold standard be admitted that we were right in 1836 when he said the gold standard was not satisfactory. Some of you may be so prejudiced that you cannot do justice to Mr. McKinley, but I am so fair-minded that I can give him credit for electric when he appointed three distinguished men and sent them all the way Europe to any out in every market ice: 'Help, help the American people out of the hole that the gold standard put them into. Not only can you point to the fact that the commission went to Europe as an evidence that the gold standard was not then satisfactory, but you can point to the failure of the commission to secure international aid as evidence that independent action is absolutely necessary to secure success. If they fell you that the dis-covery of gold in the Klondike and the importation of gold from abroad has given us more money and made better times, you can reply to them that when they say that they confess the truth of the quan-titative theory of money, and you can •6d that if a little gold from the Klandike or a little gold from Europe is able to make a little better times, that if we would open the mints to the coinage of silver as well as gold and take the maney out of our ewn mountains and have our own money how and at all times, we could have great deal letter times and not depend on Eng-lish gold or gold from the Klondike or from our exports. You can remind them that when we were discussing the silver question, and our ability to maintain the parity, They said that because of an increasing production of sliver we could not keep the metals together. If that argument had weight when they made it, we can now say that an increasing production of gold makes it easier to keep the metals together than it used to be when they found fault with us. But this is an old question, and one about which we have talked many

"There is another question, half new and half old. The trust question that was in the campaign of 1896, enough to get all the trusts onto the other side, and yet the frusts onto the othe side, and yet not enough to make the people understand what the trust question means. And even now you will find people who say that the republican party is doing all that it can do. Why, the trust is so bad and so indefensible that even in Ohio, in a state convention controlled by Mr. Hanna, they had to adopt a resolution declaring trusts to be bad, and when that convention condemns the trusts who in all the world will demns the frusts, who in all the world will dare defend the trusts? [Great applause.] The trust is had because of the monopoly feature. When a few people control a product necessary to human existence, then those few control to a large extent the lives and the happiness of all who produce those articles, all who work in producing, and all who furnish the raw material used in its manufacture. And can we afford to build up in this nation a system by which a few shall transmit wealth from generation to generation, where the masses can only hope for a clerkship under some trust? And if they say that there is no way to stop the trust, that the re-publicans are doing all they can, remember that it is within the power of the president to appoint an attorney general who will enforce the law ngainst trusts even if he has to go out of the republican party to get the attorney general. And if the law upon the statute books is insufficient. It is within the power of the attorney general to propose laws which are sufficient, and if the constitution stands in the way it is within the power of the

BRYAN IN CHICAGO. attorney general to recommend an amend to congress plenary power to deal with this subject. But the republican party is poweriess to annihilate the trusts so long as the trusts furnish the money to keep the republican party in power-[applause]-so that the administration has it in its power to extinguish the trusts, if it so desires

When we come to the Philippine ques tion again they say; 'What can the ad-ministration do?' There were two months between the signing of the treaty and the breaking out of hostilities—two months tacking six days—and when we asked them what they were going to do, they said they hadn't had time to decide what to do-not time to decide what to do. Why, there are but two sources of government, force and consent. Monarchies are founded upon force, republics upon consent. Our declaration of independence declares that governments derive their just powers from eruments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Is that dertrine true or is it false? If it is false, how long ought it to take us to decide what to do in the l'hilippines? We recamized the truth of that declaration when we went to war with Spain. We said the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free. Why? Because they live hear us? No. Because they are part Spanish? No. They were and of right ought to be free because they wanted to be free, and governments come up from the people [Appliance] If they were and of right ought to be free, woo can draw a line between them and the woo can draw a line between them and the people of the Philippines? Where is the philosophy that entitles one to liberty and another to vassalage? You say you don't know what to do? [Applause.] If you find a packethook, and on it the name of the wher, do you have to count the money h

'If the doctrine set forth in the declaration of independence is sound, then we cannot rightfully acquire title by conquest. It the doctrine set forth in the declaration of independence is sound, we cannot right fully purchase 8,000,000 of people at \$2 apiece from an allen monarch, whose rebellious subjects we ourselves armed to fight against their monarch. There is principle involved, and when the principle is once understood its application is not difficult and if the people of the Philippine islands are and of right ought to be free, then this nation should without one moment's delay announce to those people that we are there as friends and not a enemies to establish a government, which shall be their government and not our government when it is established. Not only ought we to do that now; we ought to have done it in the beginning, and if the promise made to Cuba had been made to the Filipinos not one drop of blood would have been shed in the Philippine islands. And we would be sending school teachers to Manila to teach them instead of soldiers to tell them that the declaration was a lie. The Filipinos came into our hands by accident of war, and, coming into our hands, they must be dealt with according to American principles and not according to European principles.

do with the packethook?

"They say that if we were to give those people their independence other nations o Europe would laugh at us. Are we afraid ed years ago, when there were but three millions of people in this country, our fore fathers dared to give to the world a declar-ation at which the people of the old world laughed, but for which our people fought When the framers of the declaration of independence wrote among the self-evident truths that all men are created equal endowed with inalienable rights, that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, the people of the old world laughed. But they is the first plank of the democracy of 180. Occasionally some one talks about getting off of that platform, but upon investigation it is generally found that the man who wants to get off of it was never. In fact, upon the platform. The people who made the fight and who by winning the light naved the democratic party in 1806 are still firm in the faith, and there is sonly one plank in that platform of which I shall speak to-night, and that is the one plank toward which most of the criticism at directed.

To would defend every plank assailed. the world say hands off, and let every re-

"Tell me that we don't know what to do

All we have to do is to read our nation?
history, to watch the ention as it traveled
the pathway to lead from the little name
of might to the lefty name of right, and
then you can tell what this nation must do if it is true to its past. You have in your city a post who has written the best poem on the Philippine question. Dr. Taylor has crowded into a single verse more philosophy as well as poetry, more philosophy than you will find in a whole speech on the side of imperialism, and if he never does than you will find in a whole speech on the side of imperialism, and if he never does anything class he has done enough in that writing of this one poem to give him a claim to the consideration of his fellow men. This nation has not wasted its sub-stance in riotous living. This nation is not ready to turn back and with trembling voice ask to be classed among the hired servants of royalty. This nation has not sinned against heaven, and God grant that the crowned heads of the old world may never have occasion to kill the fatted call never have occasion to kill the fatted calf to celebrate the return of this republic from independence back to the creed of Cain. What should the democratic party do? Why, there is but one thing it can do. Sometimes I hear the people say if the party is not careful about this question of imperialism it is going to lose votes. My friends, when the declaration of independ-ence is represed there will rever new beence is repealed there will never more be a democratic party in this country or a need for one. Our faith is built upon it, and we cannot turn our backs upon the teachings of the fathers. Every wrong to be righted finds its inspiration in that document. We cannot ask for a single reform without showing that all we ask conforms to the principles of the deciara-tion of independence. And so the demo-cratic party must be true to the foundation principles of this government. It believes in the independence of the individual in industrial life, and says to the trust: 'You shall not crush up the life of the struggling manhood of this country. It believes in the independence of the financial world and says to the foreign financier: 'You cannot make the policy for 70,000,000 of American citizens.' It believes in the doctrine of liberty and independence every-where, and when we plead for the right of people to govern themselves, although they differ from us in color and in race and in history, we are pleading for them. We are pleading for the safety of our own institu-tions. Lincoln said that the safety of this nation was not in its army or its navy, but in the spirit of liberty, in the spirit that prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands everywhere, and he said that if we destroy this spirit of liberty we plant the seeds of despotism at our own doors.

"You ask me why the democratic party believes in giving independence to the Filipinos. I reply, because we cannot de-stroy self-government in the orient without endangering self-government in the United States. It is not for the Filipinos that we plead. It is for 70,000,000 of people, the greatest in the world, and yet a people not great enough to do harm to the humblest people in all the world. We are preparing for the campaign of 1900. The national committee met to-day and prepared for its work. We are going out to fight. Yes ask me whether we are going to win. I tell you I believe we ought to win, and there is no way upon which you can pre-dict success except to deserve success. (Applause.) We are not going to ask: 'In this thing popular?' or 'Is the other thing popular?' We are going to ask: 'Is this thing right?' And if this thing is right, the democratic party would rather go down as the champion of the right than to win as the champion of the wrong.

"Don't be afraid of defeat. I can speak from experience, and having met face to face a large number of those who were

NICELI TAKEN IN.

Knew the Ways of the Re World But Got Caught Supping.

The man in question used to say he knew the way of the world as a cat knows its the way of the world as a cut knows its own kittens, and laugh at the wiles of those He who live on their wits.

He had been economizing at every turn

for a long time, saving all that he could, for the holidays were near at hand. He left his station the other night in the teeth of a blizzard. The buses had stopped running, and he buttoned his cost collar about his neck with a determination to walk home rather than squander the price of a soft

"Beastly night," said a tall, imposing man, as he tapped our friend on the shoulder. "Get into my carriage there; I'll be with you in a minute," and he dashed into

with you in a manute," and he dashed into the station after his bag. It was too good an offer to be refused, and the traveling man put is most of his time in thanking his benefactor, who pointely insisted that the pleasure was all his.

"Just teil him where to drive to," he said, later; "I get out here. No, don't mention it. Glad of the opportunity."

Now, it was a horrible night, and he was using another man's carriage, so he could not do less than to treat the driver and give him a cigar to keep his nose warm. At last the economical traveler was at home, and he shouted a cheery "good night," as he slammed the door of the vehicle and started for the house.

"Hos

"Here," cried the driver, "you've forgot-ten something."
"Thanks. What is it?" as he hurried

back.
"Nine shillings."
"What'" as the harrowing conviction seized him. "Why, the other man."
"That other man he blowed. I don't know him from a crow. You took the cab."
Then our man drowned the voice of the storm while he was settling, and, going in, swore his wife to secrecy. That's the way it got out.—Pearson's Weekly.

Einsticity of English.

Where does the slang of the day originate? When a new verbal monstrosity comes into currency its origin is as mysterious as its effect is startling. On a roof garden last effect is startling. On a roof garden last night a weary-looking youth in a straw hat that had seen better days and with tell tale puffs beneath his eyes, released two straws from his mouth long enough to remark, languidly, that he was suffering from a horrible case of the "ding-bats." His companion, who looked like a vaudeville lady, had just remarked in a tone loud enough to be heard by her neighbors, that one of the performers was "a useless bunch of trousers." One meant that his head ached, the other that the object of her criticism was professionally incompetent. It's a great language.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Another Illad.

The following story proves what hardly needs proving, that a man may handle boo without being a scholar. It wasn't in the book stall of a department store; it was hook stall of a department store; it was in a real bookstore; a bookstore, moreover, where you would expect to find salesmen who know books. A friend of mine went in the other day and asked for Pope's "liad." The salesman went away to look for it. Presently he returned with a book in his hand. "We haven't Pope's 'Iliad," he said, "but we have an 'Iliad. It's by Homer, though."—Washington Post.

A Dash of Gayety.

The doomed man feared the people who waited along the way to the scaffold. "See how they stare at me!" he cried,

agonizingly.

"Yes, that's what you might call rubbering it in!" observed the executioner, planfully, deeming it not amiss to inject an element of gayety into this otherwise somber affair.—Detroit Journal.

The Conclusion.

"And you say the idiot of a teacher told you that you had an extravagant fool of a

"That's what he meant?"
"But what did he say?"
"He said it was criminal folly to waste money on the education of such a chump as I am."—Indianapolis Journal.

Aline—'Wouldn't you hate to be a preacher's wife?' Anna—'No, indees, Just think of being able to make him cut his sermons short.—Kansas City Independent.

All people make a pretence that they do not care for a fortune, but want just enough to make them comfortable.—Washington (Ia.) Demo-rat.

Pope says: "The mind's the measure of the man." Perhaps that is why some men are so hard to find.—Ram's Horn.

It is humiliating to reflect that had teeth are responsible for more silence than is al-most anything e.se.—Detroit Journal.

For disobedience the small boy frequent ly takes the pa'm.—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATE July 25.

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LARD-Steam

REPORTING THE WEDDING.

As It Was Turned In by the Young Reporter Fit for the Waste Busket.

A reporter on a rewspaper was given the writing up a very swell wedding. aposed a fine account of the wed-chaonies, but, like many young tried to use too flowery lan-becoming excited, he forget to in the use of words. The de-the beauties of nature read ike this:

ery moon hovered over the the stars twinkled merrily; the g of the wind in the trees near by benediction of love to the happy ering upon the voyage of life to

porter sent in his copy, but just per was about to be sent to press into the editor's room, all excite-ing he wished to make a correcaccount of the wedding, as, acfor the almanac, there was no sur-less other meen on that night. The reporter also said that he had red in writing of the "contesting" instead of "contracting" parties, a few more corrections the account wedding was found available for the s waste-basket.—Tit-Bits.

An Intellectual Test.

it nume? Jan Przybakalgi."

is long have you been in this counhelm McKinley." "Who wrote the declaration of incepend-

Bigness." you swear to obey the laws of this

ge Vashingtin." "What form of government is this?"
"Ebryhem Linking."
"That will do. You're accepted. Step down, I say."

"Ther Star Spangled Benner!"
"Bon't you understand me? I told you you were all right."
"Dree cheerz! Heep, heep, hooray!"

Is this an examination for admission to citizenship? No, gentle reader, the man wants to be a soldier, and our great and good government has declared that a soldier readn't have any more brains than a voter.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Summer Costuming.

"I don't believe in girls a dressin' in stiff ciothes durin' the hot weather," said the adipose elderly lady with the large diamond earings and finger rings at the boarding house breakfast table the other morning. "I make my two daughters dress in negligent costumes all summer, no matter where they're agoin'." "Maw!" said her daughters, warningly, from the other side of the table, and the fox terrier pup turned a fit out n the basement ves."—e.—Washington Post.

Getting married is a good deal like coast-ing down hill in winter; a good deal of preparation is necessary, and it is soon ver.-Atchison Globe.

Days when the business man has had an unsatisfactory breakfast the office boy has to earn his salary. -Somerville Journal.

Many a man who claims to be discreet is but a coward.—Chicago Daily News.

Still More Counterfelting.

The Secret Service has just unearthed another band of counterfeiters, and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so eleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but ne equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspensia con-stigation, nervousness and general debility. A ways go to reliable drugs ets who have the reputation of giving what you ask for.

A Man of Thrift. She-Where are you going to spend the

summer?

He—I'm not going to spend it at all.
I'm going to save it till next winter and
see if I can't get the janitor of the flat to
use it in the rooms I occupy.—Detroit Free

Ladies Can Wear Shoes One size smaller after using Allen's Poot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating aching feet, lagrowing nails, corns and bantons. At all deuggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Home Run Strikes.

Diggs-So your daughter is married, eh?" Biggs-Yes.
'And how does your new son-in-law strike "For a 'V' or an 'X' usually."-Chicago

Evening News. The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS. CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure -no pay. Price, 50c.

A Clean Record.

"I wouldn't associate with her. Why, one of her ancestors was a charwoman. "Well, then, she's sure that one of them, at least, had a clean record."—Philadelphia

Te Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Every woman believes that her husband is a child in some respects, and that she must be on the alert to keep things out of his grasp that he wants, but which are not good for him.—Atchison Globe.

You can dye your goods in one hour with Putnam Fadeless Dyes. All other dyes require from one to four hours. 10c per pack-

The depth of feeling displayed by the mosquito touches all mankind. — Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Kerdy, Hop-kins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

It is the agent's business to sell things, it is your business not to buy unless you need what he has to offer.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure La Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

It's a cold day when the palm-leaf fan gets left.—Chicago Evening News.

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Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age.

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MANAGEMANA

We never did; but we have

seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of this snowstorm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation. It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

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If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address.

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